

Reverend Waller understood the role of business and economic development activities, and helped to start local businesses; specifically, the A-1 Garfield Exterminating and Janitorial Service, operated by Mr. Garfield Major. He encouraged his parishioners to vote and to shop in the neighborhoods where they lived, a sound and wise economic development strategy.

In the book of Matthew, the fifth Chapter, 14th through 16th verses, we read, "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick, and it giveth light unto all that is in the house. Let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven."

The Lawndale Community of Chicago and the Nation have seen and benefited from the good works of Reverend Dr. Amos Waller, and now may his soul rest in peace.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4618, AGRICULTURE DISASTER AND MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1998

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during the special order of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. HUNTER), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-743) on the resolution (H. Res. 551) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4618) to provide emergency assistance to American farmers and ranchers for crop and livestock feed losses due to disasters and to respond to loss of world markets for American agricultural commodities, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4578, PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT, AND H.R. 4579, TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1998

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during the special order of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. HUNTER), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-744) on the resolution (H. Res. 552) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4578) to amend the Social Security Act to establish the Protect Social Security Account into which the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit budget surpluses until a reform measure is enacted to ensure the long-term solvency of the OASDI trust funds, and for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4579) to provide tax relief for individuals, families, and farming and other small businesses, to provide tax incentives for education, to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2621, RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during the special order of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. HUNTER), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-745) on the resolution (H. Res. 553) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2621) to extend trade authorities procedures with respect to reciprocal trade agreements, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thought it would be appropriate today to talk a little bit about national security, especially in the wake of the President's remarks. We have had some remarkable statements by the President in the last several days regarding national defense.

They are remarkable not because they display any insight that is unusual, from my perspective, but that they are the first admission by the President that our military is broke and needs fixing. When I say it is broke and it needs fixing, I mean it is dramatically underfunded.

We spent about \$100 billion more per year in the 1980s under Ronald Reagan than we are spending today, if we look at real dollars. We do not have the soviet empire to contend with, but we still have fragments of the soviet empire, including Russia, which still has nuclear weapons which are still aimed at the United States.

We have now a number of nations exploding nuclear devices, like India and Pakistan. We have Communist China racing to fill the shoes, the superpower shoes, of the Soviet Union. Also we have a number of terrorist nations, or would-be terrorist nations, around the world, including North Korea, which are now testing missiles and developing missiles much more rapidly than our intelligence service ever thought they would.

Particularly, I think, we were alarmed when we saw just a few days ago, really, the North Korean Taepo Dong-1 missile, a three-stage missile, fired over Japan in a very long flight, or what would have been a very long flight, had they let it go all the way. We realized suddenly that they were years ahead of our intelligence estimates in terms of building and deploying intercontinental ballistic missiles, ICBMs.

ICBMs have an important meaning to the United States because that means

to us as Americans, those are the missiles that reach us. Short-range missiles like the Scud missiles that Saddam Hussein used to kill some of our troops in Desert Storm of course can still threaten troops in theater.

That means that if we have American Army personnel, Marine Corps personnel, or Navy personnel around the world, those Russian-made Scud missiles, which are proliferating to a lot of outlaw states like Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria, and others, can fire on our troop concentrations.

But ICBMs have a special meaning to Americans because those are the missiles that reach us in our cities. That means, to a serviceperson who may be serving in the Middle East, there are lots of little missiles that can reach him in his role as a uniformed serviceman for the United States, but the missiles that are being developed now by the outlaw nations can reach his parents and his family, his city, his community. That has a special meaning to us.

Along with my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CURT WELDON) and the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. FLOYD SPENCE), I have taken to asking a lot of questions concerning our progress in missile defense to the Secretary of Defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs when they appear before us.

My favorite question is, if an intercontinental ballistic missile was fired today at an American city and was coming in, do we have the ability to stop it before it explodes in our community? The answer always is no.

The reason I ask that question is not because I think maybe the Secretary does not know the answer, but because if we ask the average citizen in the United States or a lot of average citizens in the United States whether or not we have a defense against missiles, most will tell us, sure we do.

I remember watching one focus group when they were explaining to the monitor, good American citizens, hard-working, why they thought we had a defense against missiles. The guy that was running the program said, how would we shoot them down? One person said, we would scramble the jets. Of course, we know, a lot of us know, that one cannot possibly catch up with an ICBM that is traveling as fast as a 30-06 bullet or faster with a jet.

Another person said, we would shoot them down with cruise missiles. We know we cannot do that, those on the committee, because cruise missiles are very slow compared to ICBMs.

Another said, I thought Ronald Reagan took care of that program. But he did not take care of the program, President Reagan, that is, because he was stopped by the people who sit in this Chamber, by the U.S. Congress. We derided his warning to us that we were entering the age of missiles and we had to have a defense against missiles; that they would be proliferating around the